6

## A COMMENTATOR CLEARED.

Several months ago we gave our readers a peop at the baiting which he hounds of the British Museum were giving a Sunkspearian Commentator. They seemed at but time to have fairly pinned him to the ground, and it was not easy to discern, from the point of view then attainable, that there was any way of escape for the unfortunate animal they were worrying. Within the last two months, however, a new turn has been given to the hunt, the quarry has stood at bay, and toere is every present reason to believe that he will come off unscathed, and that it will be his pursuers that will come to grief. Those of our readers who remember our former spicles on the subject will recollect that we do not esteem a Commentator, and especially Shaksperian one, as "a beast of venerie" of the very noblest order, and have no objection to seeing him ron down where he puts himself in the way of a pursuit, and it is carried on according to the established laws of the chase. But we do not ab sointely class him among the vermin which are to be hounded out on any terms, to be trapped, spared, pit-falled, circumvented in any manner and by any means, and knocked on the head as a general enemy and common nuisance. On the contrary, we hold that even a Shakspearian critic is entitled to fair play, and toat the mercy which he may have denied the Bard and his readers, should be shown

Accordingly, we are very glad that Mr. J. Payne Cother has succeeded in making out a very fair defense of himself against the direct attacks and the more damaging innuendoes which his Annotated Folio of 1632 has drawn upon his head. The history of that passage of literary history must be fresh in the minds of all our readers, those who really like Shakespeare, and those who like Mrs. Pendernis, "say they like him, but don't." Mr. Collier one day being in the shop of Mr. Thomas Rodd, bookseller, was shown by him a copy of the Folio of 1632, which had just been sent in from the country and which be bought, though imperfect, in the hope of finding that he could make good the deficiences of another copy he had of this edition, paying therefor the sum of thirty shillings. Not fineing that it could answer this purpose, he put it saide and thought no more about it for two years, when, being on the eve of going into the country, he bethought himself of this neglected stranger, and took it with him as the companion of his retirement, that he might examine more particularly into its merits. Upon doorg this be was surprised to find that it was full of marginal corrections, many of which, if not most, appeared to him of suppular curiosity and merit, so much so that he could account for them only on the hypothesis that they were made by a cotemporary of Snakespeare from the original prompt-books or from the text as delivered by actors who had learned it from Stakespeare's own manuscript. Upon this hint he prepared for the press his "Notes and Emenda-"tions," which has involved him in a warfare such as only commentators on the Scriptures and on the

It will be seen that this statement of the way in which the volume came into his hands was not above suspicion to the suspicious. The book came, nobody knew whence. Nobody had ever seen it but Road and Mr Collier; it was bought for thirty sullings, and paid for in cash, so that no record of the transaction appeared on the publisher's books. Rood, in the mean time, dies out of the way, and then Mr. Colher, for the first time, discovers the emendations, and announces his discovery to the world. Had he designed to palm off forgecies of his own, he could hardly have devised a more ingenious account of how he came by the book. The delay until after the death of Rodd, the smallness of the price said to be paid, the assumed fact that the book had never been seen with annotations til it came into Mr. Collier's hands, and the circumstance that he should not have observed the MS notes when he first examined it formed the basis of t at of the Museum Jury. the supposition that he had manufactured them himself, and had attempted thus to make his own corrections of Sbakespeare's text pass current by virtue of this infamous forgery. But a plain tale has put down those who trusted in this theory, and overthrown the theory with the foundation on which it rested. For, the copy had been seen, and the notes remarked, before it came into Mr. Cother's possession! A witness, an entire stranger to Mr. Collier, but of the most unimpeachable character, comes forward and furnishes exactly the necessary piece of testimony. The Rev. Dr. Wellesley, the Principal of New Inn Hall, Oxford, testifies that about the time specified he saw in Rodd's ship an imperiect Folio of 1632, " with an apundance of thirty stillings! He should have taken it himself, had not Rood said that it had been purchased by another person; and, though he is not positive of the fact, be believes that he named Mr. Collier as suspicious circumstance attending the obtaining of the book, and settles any doubt arising from the price, which was probably a fair one for an imperfeet copy in bad preservation. The fact that Mr. Colber should have overlooked the notes, though sufficiently strange, is immaterial if the fact of their existence before he bought the book be admitted.

In addition to the circumstantial evidence, thus overthrown, tending to throw suspicion upon Mr. Collier's integrity in this matter, the world was informed nearly a year ago that certain discoveries had been made by the passographers of the British Museum, by whom the Folio had been subjected to a microscopic examination, waich were conclusive of the recentness of the annotations, and strongly suggestive of their being made by Mr. Collier. Last Winter, the results of these Inquiries were published in a little volume by Mr. N. E. S. Hamilton, a subordinate in the MSS. Department of the British Museum. The principal discovery thus made is of pencilled words under the ick-writings, these words being different in character and spelling from those in ink. Mr. Collier decies that he ever saw these pene I marks, and is not without a retaliatory bint that they may have been put there by the discoverers. But this is not a necessary or probable typothesis. They had escaped the notice of the Iste Duke of Devo stire, in a critical examination of the book, and of the hthographer who made the fac-similes for Mr. Coller's use. So they could not be very perceptible to ordinary eyes. And it would not be an unprecedented thing if the annotator had made some of his comments in pencal and afterward filled them out with mk. Stell. if the pencil spelling be underliably modern and the ink wruing be old-fashioned, it would create a strong presumption that the latter is of the same date as the former. Mr. Hamilton takes the word " body" as a test, it being thus spelled in the pencil, while it is "bodie" in the tak. But, unlunkily for him, "body" can be proved to be the more common spelling in the time of Edizabeth, and which reigns throughout the State that they can do nothing except by pentioning the Governor for a par-

times in the very Folio be was examining! So of the word " cheer," in the sense of shouting, which the Old Commentator suggests for "chair," io a line of Corolanue, affirmed to be no older than this century in that sense, is shown to have been so used in the 17th century. The other argument in proof of Mr. Colher's guilt, viz., that there are more emendations in the Folio than he has printed, sufficiently answers itself. It be had taken the pains to invent the notes, would be not have turned them all to account? He surely did not forge for the mere pleasure of forgery. This, which is orged as the main reason to convict the presoner at the bar, ought to compel a triumphant

But the prosecutors of Mr. Collier do not rest their case on the internal evidence and external proofs touching the indictment they find against him They bring corroborative testimony as to other deallings of his to raise a streng suspiciou that he is a Common Forger and Utterer of base paper. The late Earl of Ellesmere gave Mr. Collier acces to the papers of his family in Bridgewater House Among them he found certain d-cuments relating to the Shak-speare family, which he published in the Collections of the Camden Society. The authen tety of these papers has always been doubted; but tow Mr. Hamilton declares that they are in the same hand as the emendations in the Collier folio. and therefore forgeries of his. The present Lord Eliesmere, however, does not see with the same eyes, but declares that there is no pretense for saying the writing is alike in the two cases, but, coutrariwise, quite different. And this is also the opinion of other observers. Mr. Hamilton also brings into the case a letter from Mrs. Alleyn to her busband, among the MSS, at Dulwich College, in which Mr. Collier declared, many years ago, the name of Mr. Stakespeare of the Globe was mentioned, which words are not now to be found. But in his account of the paper, he described it as being in a very dilapidated condition, which might account for the part he then saw baving disappeared; and, moreover, it appears that he took pains to have it inclosed in an envelope and indorsed "im-" portant document," a precaution hardly consistent with the supposition of an intentional misstatement of its contents. Another piece of cumulative evidence, brought

against the unlucky commentator was the Petition of the Players, found in the State Paper Office, signed by Shakespeare among others, in reply to a complaint of the neighbors against the Globe Thea-This Mr. Collier was the first to make public, and his adversaries surmised that it might be another symptom of his caronic mania for forgery. Accordingly, they procured the permission of Sir John Remaily, the Master of the Rolls, to have the paper submitted to a commission of paleographers, peluding Sir Frederick Madden and Mr. Hamilton, both or them connected with the British Museum, who pronounced it spurious, and the Master ordered their sentence to be recorded with the document. This Mr. Hamilton declares to be in the same handwriting as the notes in the Folio, and thence would have it inferred that both were written by one person, and he Mr. Collier. But this whole theory, promising as it looked, was blasted by the testimony of Mr. Lemon, one of the keepers of the State Papers, to the effect, that the docun ent in question was in the Record Office before Mr. Collier had access to it, as was well known to himself and his father before him, and that it is his belief that it was his father who first showed it to Mr. Collier! As Mr. Collier could not by possibility have forged the Petition, and as the other forgenes were done by the same hand, it was clear that it could not be he that was guilty of them. This on the hypothesis that the Petition is a forgery, which the Shakespeariolators in England are by no means included to allow. Besides, Collier, Dyce, Halbwell Charles Knight and other Shakesperian students believe it to be authentic, -and their opinion is as likely to be received in the premises as

cornrecto he meted even to a Shakesperian Com-

mentator. To be tried for manifold torgeries, by a secret tribunal, which gave hun no chance of selfdefense, and whose conviction and sentence in one was the first communication made to him of its doings, was certainly rather less than fair play. It was a bappy combination of circumstances which has enabled him to clear homself so entirely as is done by the evidence of Dr. Weilesley and Mr. Lemon on the only two material points affecting his honesty. The MS corrections in the Folio having been seen by the first before it came into his possession, and the Petition of the Players being certified to by the last as in the Record Office before Mr. " MS notes on the margin," and that the price was | Colher had access to it, the whole charge of forgery falls forever to the ground. The inquiry naturally occurs: What motive could Mr. Bamilton and his superiors in the Department of MSS, of the British Museum have for making this gross trat person. This evidence disposes of the most attack on a gentleman of unblemished character? And the answer is not far to seek. Mr. Colher has been guilty of grave offenses against the officials of the Museum. He promoted the Royal Commission of Inquiry into its management, of which he was the Secretary; he was actively engaged in the war of the Catalogue, with which the readers of the historian Punch are not unfamiliar; and the Duke of Devocative and the Earl of Ellesmere wished to put him at the head of the MSS. Department, now filled by Sir Frederick Madden. These griefs, though we will hope they would not have led these gentlemen to tae invention of thacharges made against Mr. Collier, are certainly sufficient to have stimulated the eager prosecution of an investigation for which there was a prima facie occasion. That their esgerness led them to overlesp themselves and fall on the other side, is evident enough. The odium literarium is not less bitter than the odium theologicum, and it is entistactory to see either defeated by its own eagerness. The position of Sir Frederick Madden, and of his subordinate, Mr. Hamilton, is the very awk ward one of baving accused a man of probity of a mean crime, which he was enabled instantly to disprove by the clearest evidence. The letters they have written since Mr. Collier's reply, and the articles upon it in The Athenoum, and the Notes and Queries, do not tenca these main points at all. I hough the controversy may not stop just here we hardly see now is can be renewed as to the imputations on Mr. Cotter's personal honor, which now stands fully vindicated.

THE REV. DANIEL WORTH .- A correspondent of

The Evening Post says:

"I have just seen a gentleman from North Carolina, who saw the Rev. Daniel Worth in the prison a few cays since. The boble man is suffering very much from a sconfinement, and will not live long tuless be in released. The better class of people in the country desire his pardon, and are endeavoring to accomplish the They feel mornified and ashamed of the treatment bestewed upon the old man; but such is the terrorism which rejurcities PERSONAL.

-It would be unjust to the spiritualst fraternicy of this city and is vicinity should we withold the most of praise due them for their actonistingly accorate pregnostications touching the recent pric fight. Mcs. Mary Wilbur, the transe medium of Garendon, Vt , dectared, speaking with the voice of "loss Harringop," that " Mr. Heenan finished the fight on the eventh round. He got in a lest-hant blow which spocked Mr. Sayers's lower jaw compliely off." Is is supposed that Mrs. Mary Wilbur wil at once receive unlimited orders for spirit commission on the strength of this brilliant hit. Mr. Jous Place of Poughkeepsie, "who is highly esteemed by his community," stated that " Heenan won the buttle after fighting 120 rounds in two hours." Tubittle difference of 80 rounds or thereabouts between the prophecy and the fulfillment ought not to prejudie any one against the highly estated medium, and cople who propose to consult some spiritualist could pohab y not do bester than apply to the Ponghkeepsieseer. But the most dazzling success was made by Ir. J. 3. Conklin of No. 486 Broadway. In transmiting to us his valuable communication, under date of Aril 19, he used the following form of speech: "With view to test the reliability of spirit communion with sgard to emperal matters, I take the liberty," &. And hen goes on to say:

"The purport of my communication is, that he fight has been concluded, that Heenan is defeated, and that his recovery from the injuries received is casidered ery conbtint."

The reliability of spirit communion with reard to emporal matters has been rather severely tsted in his instance, and unless the infatnation of thespicitually inclined runs into downright faturty, the remises at No. 486 Broadway, now occupied by Mr. J. B. Conklin, Medium, will soon be open for sligible

-A respectable widow lady, thirty-six years if age, was dreadfully outraged last Sunday in Albany by a party of rowdies, 10 or 12 in number. Her &peries were bitter. Going from Buff do to visit frieds in Newark, N. J., she coold not find them and wascompelled to return. Arriving in New-York, she wat on poard the Isasc Newton and gave to an officious tranger ber last fifty cents, he proposing to purchas ner ticket for her. Of course, she never saw the ma or the money again, and when she landed in Atbanyshe was forced to leave her umbrella to pay her passage. Then she went to the Little Basin, endeavoring toengage a situation as cook on board a beat, thus houng o earn her passage home. By false pretenses she cas inveluled into the brutal party above alluded to, and from them she suffered her last and greatest misfortme John Newman, Wittism Campion, James Metgan wes arrested and committed for trial, being fally identified by the victim of this out age as participators in it.

-The Prince of Wales will leave Eegland on the 15th of July. His first port on this side the Atlante will be St. John's, Newfound and. Thence he wil proceed to Halifax; and thence cross over the country nd vigit St. John, N. B., and Frederickton. If praticable be will thence cross over to Shediac, where his fleet will go round to most hun, and proceed up the river to Quebec. If he finds difficulty in getting to Souther, he may cross to Portland and come over the thand Trunk Railway to Quebec or Montreal From this he will go to Kingston; and thence to Ouswa. From Ottawa to Toronto; thence across the ake to the Falls; and back by rail to Hamilton. He will go to Samia to see the Grand Trunk works there, and travel over the Western States. Go to Washington and be the guest of the President; thence visit the Atlantic cities, and have his fleet meet him at Portland; or probably, if he comes by Portland, his departure may be from Quebec, and he may take the Grand Trunk from Portland after the completion of the tour n the United States It is not improbable that some of the details of this programme will be altered.

-Not long since, we stated that at a " Charivari" party, or mock serenade, given to a newly-married couple at Harrisonburg, Va , the brother of the bride went from the house to remonstrate, and was shot dead. On the night of the 15th, as a boat was taking n cotton at a station on the Mississippi River, a man deliberately walked overboard and drowned himself His name was not known, but it was supposed to b be person who committed the murder above alluded o, he baving disappeared immediately after the deed His name was Smallwood.

-The other day we noticed the disappearance of young lady from Toledo, Onio; she was supposed t be struck with an irrepressible desire to become an ac This treatment really seems to have been hard | tress, and the report was set on foot that she had ap died to sundry managers for engagements, but w success. After being seen in Detroit, she vanished, and was discovered no more till last week. Then she was found at Pontiac, and the whole truth came out. It appears that a Mr. J. B. Howard, a painter living in Toledo, had seduced her, promising to procure a divorce from his own wife and marry her. To avoid discovery be caused her to leave her home in the way indicated, concealed her at Pontiac, and then actually had the impudence to return and assist the father in the search fter the missing child, of course throwing him off the right course. The man has been arrested, and his victim has been taken home again.

> -At the recent county seat election in Falls City, Kapeas, two men, named Meek and Davis, were pres ent to preserve order. They soon began to quarrel, and, although separated by friends, managed to fire a number of shots at each other during the afternoon, none of them, however, taking effect. At last, after prowling about town with loaded pistols, in search of each other, they met and fired; both shots took effect, one man dying at once, the other lingering, but past

-About three months ago, a young woman was parried in this city. Going with her husband to Philadelphia on a wedging trip, he pawned or sold all her clottes, except a single suit. They then extended their tour to Boston; there the repacions man sold his wife's last female garment, and compalled her to put on male attire. It is not considered the thing in the last-named city for women to appear as men, and she was arrested as soon as she showed herself on the street. It was through this arrest that the strange story came out.

-On the 17th inst., a band of a dozen men in Austin Texas, took from the hands of the Sheriff a prisoner on trial for murder, and killed him, firing thirteen but less into his body from revolvers. The murdered man's name was Taney, and it is probable that he was insone. Two of the assassins were arrested at once.

-On Jan. 29, 1859, Charles Fisher, alleged to be held to service or labor in the State of Kentucky, was arrested in Kansas Territory, by the legal guardian of the persons and property of two infant children named achinson, from whom he had escaped. A rescue was therenpon attempted, and The Leavenworth Times publishes the decision of Judge Pettis, of the Frest District Court of the United States for Kunsas Territory, in the case of the United States agt. Lewis L. Weld, on an indictment for assisting in the escape thus attempted. The Judge takes the position that there was no legal ground for prosecution, inasonch as the Fughive Stave Law does not authorize a parsait and reclamation by a guardian. Provision for reclaiming ugnive player, the property of minors, he matetains. has been entirely omitted from the law.

- Rochesteris a cheerful city for an evening promonace. A gentleman and his wife were walking quietly along on Sunday night, when a piece of wood was flong at the lady. The husband numed about to ex postulate, and was immediately pounded nearly to death by the roughs.

-The gay Zouave, De Riviere, whose name is by this time a household word in several families, has be come piour, made overtures to his lawful w fe in Brus sels, Europe, and immured himself in a Philadelphia measstery, there to stay during a year of probation, fixed by her. She purposes to spend a twelvem onth in a convent, then to return to his bosom. She is a wise woman, and does well to accestom herself to

mortification before renewing her relations with the too gallant captain.

-The Postmoster in Hollow Square, Alabama, war ecently robbed and mardered. He took his men's from the Post-Office, and was returning from his 4P. per when he was wet, followed into the office and there knocked on the head with an ax; then robed of all his money. The letters were all broken open, and agreat deal of money taken from them. He was dragged three-quarters of a mile, with the intention of put ing him into an old well but the murderer fled before he accomplished this. Before he left, to make sure of his victim, he shot him through he head.

- A law care of some interest has lately enjoyed the attention of the Massachusetts Suprema Court. A miner child claims \$20,000 as the legal toir of a man receptly deceased; the point in issue is the leastimacy of the child, who was not born in wedlock, but after whose birth a marriage contract was entered into by the parents before the American Consul in G. many. Whether that made the child legitimate depends upon the Germen law, copions extracts from which were read to the Court, the latter withholding its opinion ill the full bench could deliberate on the matter.

-It is said that Surveyor Hart, who was a spectator at the late champion fight in Fugland, was robbed of his watch by the English thieves who broke into the ripg.

-The N. Y. Herald's Washington correspondent says that private advices received in this country from Shangbae give information of the death of Mr. To wnend Harris, the United States Consal-General at

-Charles Fernold has been appointed Postmaster of Atkinson, New-Hampshire, vice L. P. E. Richards, removed.

## POLITICAL.

-The friends of General Sam Houston assembled at the battle-field of San Jacinto, on the 21st inst., and there nominated "THE OLD HERO" for the Presidency. An extra of The Houston Republic, printed on superfine paper, devotes itself to a description of the scene and a history of the day's events. A large assetably of addes and gentlemen convened, and the exercises of the occasion were commenced by the election of a President and numerous Vice-Presidents, most of them 'snrviving heroes" of San Jacinto's battle. The Lone Star flag carried in that fight was raised above the platform of the Convention, "and the flagstaff held up by a veteran of Landy's Lane, who once more unfurled it above the same field where victory perched on that single brilliants ar, yet emb'azoned on its folds, no w conspicuously and proudly shining among the great fixed stars in the happy constellation of the American Union. Strains of music ever at d anon swelled from Union. Strains of music ever at d anon swelled from the bands to the clear heavens, and a thousand hearts beat bappy with patriotic feelings always to be unspired by such an occasion; after which the assemblage murched to the barbecue, where a bountiful repast had been provided for the occasion."

As it was very natural for them to do.

At the proper time the Committee on a platform reported a preamble and resolutions. The former referred to Sag Jacinto and ancestral bloodshed, stated that we have fallen upon evil times, that we are tired of being sold by conventions, and that the moment has come for the ple to take the matter in hand, and elect the Chief Magistrate by a spontaneous common movement. They then resolved that both the leading parties in the country are sectional parties, that Sam Houston is the man for the people's votes, and that Mexico must be made happy through a judicious American Protectorate. Stirring speeches were then made, including a creditable address to a military company of boys who seem to have paraded extensively on this occasion, and after a liberal collection had been taken up for the erection of a monument, the meeting adjourned with this closing resolution, pointing to a dim but beautiful feture;

Personation, pointing to a dim but beautiful lattire:

\*\*Resolved, That when Sam Houston shall have been elected President of the United States, the San Jacinto flag now floating proudly in the breeze, shall again waive in triumph over this consecrated ground.

— The Philadelphia Press of Monday has a long

editorial defining its position. It is entirely for -The official vote of Wisconsin, now all in, gives

Dixon 143 majority!

LORD MACAULAY ON DEMOCRACY.

From the London Star.

From the London Star.

Sire: In connection with the letter of Lord Macaulay to Mr. Randall of New-York, which you have published in The Star of this evening, you may perhaps think it worth while to insert the following extract from a speech of the same noble lord, delivered in the House of Commons on the 2d day of March, 1831. The subject of detate was the Reform Bill, and Lord Micaulay used there words: "I believe there are sociaties in which every man may safely be admitted to the following the star of the second star of the second s ties is which every man may safely be admitted to vote." "I say, Sir, that there are countries in which the condition of the laboring classes is such that they may safely be intrusted with the right of electing members of the Legislature." This is said with evident reference to the institutions of America, for a little further on he remarks that "universal suffrage exists to the United States without producing any very frachful

And yet, Sir, in the letter to Mr. Randall he is made to say: "I am certain that I never wrote a line, and that I never in Parliament, in conversation, or even on the hostings, utiered a word indicating an opinion that the supreme authority in a be intrusted to the majority of citizens to o by the bead. Of course this also is written in reference to the in-

stitutions of the American Republic. Now, S. I think that most nen will agree that from this state of facts that most near will agree that from this second two only two inferences can be drawn; either that Lord Macaulsy, in spite of his wonderful memory, has forgotten what he actually did say, or that the letter to Mr Randall is partially or entirely a forgery.

I am, sir, your obselient servant, W. F. H. ALWOOD, No 2 Alexander terrace, Westbourne Park, 7th April.

LORD MACAULAY'S LETTER ON AMERICAN INSTI-

To The Editor of The Star.

SIR: I was much surprised on reading the letter said to be written by the late Lord Macaulay to Mr. Randall of New-York. I do not mean to imply that the later is not genuine; but this I can safely say, that, whatever in 1857 may have been the opinious of later or those expressed in that letter. At least, I know that to me he gave uterrants to me he gave uterrants to sent the contract of the same present of the same to me he gave utterance to sentiments somewhat dif-ferent; and he reason of it was this: In 1850, I had been a year in the United States, hav-

In 1850, I had been a year in the United States, hav-great pleasare of much close communication with his lordship, while engaged by him to transcribe and re-write the two first volumes of his "History of England." His uniform kindness, his enlarged and comprehensive mind, and his far-seeing indument, always led me to submit my own hamble writings to his criticism and friendly suggestions. During my stay in America I had collected materials for a two volume work on the sound and polynoish character of our transatlantic brethren. I have the manuscript still by me, and partly the reason it was never published was owing to what his lordship said to me about it.

Liberal and just as I then thought my views to be. I America and just as I then thought my views to be, I found that they were less so in reference to America and her mastitutions, than his greater experience and wisdom pointed out to me they should be. Well do I remember almost his very words in reference to the United States and the mighty fature in store for that Kepuche. Even as I strongly recall to mind his remerks when, on the day of this French Revolution in 1848, on coming from the council, he gave me the lies tidings of that event. In both cases he sceme i to me have the clearest and most truly liberal views. He atruck ne as being a entere friend of the poorls, and certainly not at an such as the letter to Mr. Raudall

oold imply
That be may have altered his opinions on those points since 1850, is very possible, though, from some observations he made to me io 1857, I should have thought various he made to me io 1857, I should have thought not; but, esterning, as I do, the memory of one whom I look upon as indeed a great and good man, I have ventured upon these it marks from a facting of respect to his name, and a desire to show that certainty at one time, Lord Macaulay was, at heart, a fervent advocate of the rights of the people.

I might ado that, during the months I was engaged upon his great work, I had numerous opportunities for closely seeing into, and understanding his wonderful mind—even more so, perhaps, than any others had and cond give several me nones in confirmation of

- and could give several me more in confirmation of what I have here written; but, I need say no more at recent except this.

The style of the letter to Mr. Randall is partly such

ne beloogs to Lord Macaulay and partly not. Hence I infer that it may have been written matily, or mader that illness from which he was recovering journboat the time it is dated. I am Sir, your condinses the W. Parken snow.

Home Cottage, \*t. John's Hill, Battersea Rise April 10, 1860.

THERE UNCLE SAM'S MONEY GOES.

The following i. a list of debtors to the United States whose accounts have remained unsettled for more than three years and over \$2 060. It has been compiled for THE TRIBUNE from official sources:

Antan, J. R., Agent,
Burneide, A. E., Lieutenant, Marican hostuities.
Broeke, W. T. H., Major, Quartermaster's Dep't, 1855
Bodh, J. Do., Lieutenant, Baracks, 1858.
Bodh, Juo., Lieutenant, Baracks, 1858.
Bodhour, G. W., Agent,
Casse, Truman, Colonel, Quartermaster's Dep't, 1853.
Coffee, Jao. T., Captsin, raising four regiments 1858.
Chotean, E. F., Lieutenant, Quartermaster's Dep't, 1853.
Chotean, E. F., Lieutenant, deartermaster's Dep't, 1853.
Chase, Leshe Lieutenant, transportation of supplies.
Derby Geo H. Lieutenant, transportation of supplies.
Derby Geo H. Lieutenant, transportation of supplies.
Derby Geo H. Lieutenant, transportation, 48.
Fuller, C. A., L. S., Agent, river improvement, 1854.
Fedundson, B. B., Major, army transportation, 1855.
Fuller, C. A. Agent, river improvement, 1859.
Floyd, Geo, R. C., late Sec, Ter, Wisconsin, 1855.
Grant, M. S., Captsin, Quartermaster's Dep't.
Glewacki, H. J., Agent,
Hunt, T. J., Colonel, Quarter M's Dep't, 1856 (dead),
Harrison, E. F., late Colector, civil jund Cal, 1858.
Hunter, N. P., Agent, Quartermaster's Dep't, 1838.
Hunter, N. P., Agent, Quartermaster's Dep't, 1838.
Hunter, N. P., Agent, Larbor improvements,
Hamilton, B. N., Lieutenant, Quartermaster's Dep't, 1838.
Habitrosk, D., Agent, Arnivous, 1848.
Hellins, W. M. S., Asting Purser, Baltimore, April, 1954. Handiton, B. N. Lieutenant, Quartermaster's Dep't.
Hastings E. P., Agent, Indions, 1848.

Hill, Henry, Treasurer.
Hellins, Wm. S. Acting Purser, Baltimore, April, 1954.
Hann y. C. N. Agent.
Holland, Jho. C. lake Purser, Utah.
Heinize man. H. P., Agent.
Hammerd, R. P., late Collector, Cal., 1255.
Humpbrey, L. S., jave Marshal, 1855.
Keiser, C. Lieutenant Geo gia militis, 1856.
Lever, L. Lieutenant, Quartermaster's Dep't, 1856.
Kene, E. K., Capitalo, Quartermaster's Dep't, 1856.
Kene, E. K., Capitalo, Quartermaster's Dep't, 1856.
Lever, L. Lieutenant, Quartermaster's Dep't, 1856.
Kene, E. K., Capitalo, Quartermaster's Dep't, 1856.
Kene, E. K., Capitalo, Quartermaster's Dep't, 1856.
Kene, E. K., Capitalo, Quartermaster's Dep't, 1856.
Mechilin, W. T., Lieutenant, Quartermaster's Dep't, Moressek, A. M. D., aptain, 1859.
Medillow, W. Capton, Quartermaster's Dep't, 1858.
Mechilin, W. T., Lieutenant, Guartermaster's Dep't, 1858.
Morarthur, W. F., 1854 (dead).
Mitchell D. D. Superintendent, Lima, 1856.
Morarthur, W. F., 1854 (dead).
Newcomb, F. D., late Surveyor General, La, 1856.
Newcomb, F. D., late Surveyor General, La, 1856.
Oegood, E. S., Lieutenant, Subsistence, 1841 (dead).
Page, R. W., contractor, 1858.
Scanlen, John, Lieutenant, Subsistence, 1841 (dead).
Page, R. W., contractor, 1858.
Scanlen, John, Lieutenant, Marioan hostilities, 1851.
Stevens J. J. late Governor Washington Territory,
Pacific Sairoad Surveys, 1858.
Scanmen F. P., Capitaln, R. ads, 1858.
Scanmen F. P., Capitaln, R. ads, 1858.
Scanmen F. P., Capitaln, R. ads, 1858.
Scanmen F. W., Late, Lucu, Mas. Dep., 1856 (dead).
Singer, W. M., late "aymaster".
Sinea, Geo. L., Agent.
Sinea, Geo. L., Agent. Agent..... Topographical Angineer, 1956.... Sityreves L, Topographical Engineer, 1998.

Smith, F. G., late storyinal.

Speed James S, late Marshal. 1855.

Turnboll, Wm. Colonel, Harbor Impvmts, 1857 (dead).

Trems. F. J., Lieutenant, Subsistence.

Van. D, Treasmer Creek, Nation.

Vasher, S. H., Caprain, Quar. Mar. Dep., 1853 (dead).

Warter, W. H., 'lout, Quar Mas. Dep., 1853 (dead).

Warter, Under, Porse (dead).

Westen, B. D. Agent.

Wilson, B. D. Agent.

Wilson, John, Agent.

The whole smoutt due the Government, as stated in the accounts, is nearly \$19,000,000; of this, \$13,000,000 are due on accounts unsettled for one year prior to the 1st July, 1859, and doubtless much of it will be se cured. The above list only sives the accounts due for three years and over and for large sums. Most of the accounts, however, are for less than \$2,000.

## ART ITEMS.

-The exploit of Mr. Elliott, in cutting his badly hung portrait of Knee and cut of its frame at the Academy Extibition, has caused more discussion among our artists then any event that has occurred here in a long time. What the result of the daring act will be cannot be conjectured; but it has already had the good effect of waking up the sleepy members of the National Academy. For the present, a suit has been commenced against the irate artist commanding him to return the noure; but before the law can be brought to bear upon the culprit the exhibition will be closed. Probably Mr. Elliott will not send any more portraits to the National Academy which will be bad for that institution. -Another great Ningara has been painted which is

sid by some enthustastic friends of the artist to be equal to Church's, and much more comprehensive in the scope of its view. The artist is Col. T. B Tuorpe, better known as an author than a painter. We have not seen the picture, but we understand that it has been purchased by Mr Derby, who intends sending it to London to be engraved, or rather reproduced in chremotint op stone. Col. Thorpe is an alumnus of our National Academy, and was a fellow-student of Elhott's.

-The landscapes of George L. Brown, which were taken to Boston by the artist, under the direction of Mr. George Ward Nichols, have been very successful

Chili. The paintings consist chiefly of portraits of Chilian worther, both male and female, lay and ecclesiastical; and they afford an excellent opportunity of orging of the personal appearance of our brother Republicans at the other end of the Continent. The Soan the race has most certainly lost nothing in point of physique by its transplantation to the New World, the portraite in this exhibition are to be trusted.

-Mr. Van Beest is vigorously at work on his series of pictures representing our naval victories in the last war with Great Britain. He has finished a most spirited sketch for a targe painting representing the actack upon the President frigate by a British fleet; and has his easel, nearly finished, the first of the series, the ment between the Constitution and the Guer-Every one will be able to appreciate the wonderful vigor and movement which this remarkable artist infuses into his marme pictures; but none but a profersional sailor can fully comprehend the force with which he indicates the evolutions of the ships and the accuracy of his technical delineations. It is only in the paintings of Stanfield, who, like Mr. Van Beest, gaiged os knowledge of marine affairs on board a man-of-war,

that such an accuracy of detail may be found in marine

-Amateurs who have a fondness for studying archi tectural expression, should not fail to cross over to Brooklyn by the Wall-street Ferry and take a look at the Academy of Masic, now building in Montague place. It is already up to the second story, and affords a very good idea of what it will be when completed. As a piece of construction, the work appears to be altogether admirable; the materials being dark red brick of a very fine grain, and the clive tinted Nova Scotia free stone. But no one could gness that the building was designed for a place of recreative amusement. Its general character is heavy, the doors and windows small, and the style medieval. It might be taken for a theological seminary, a church, or a convent, but no one would ever dream of its being an Opera House. The gloomy looking church of the Holy Trimity, designed by the late Minard Lefevre, on the opposite side of the street is a cheerful-looking building when compared with it.

-The flight of our artists on their sketching tours has not yet commenced. A few are off for Europe, among them Rowse, the crayon artist, and more are going. Hall and Coleman have already gone, but the exodus to Europe is not so large this year as it has been in some years past. -The artists who are now in greatest demand are

the conic designers. Bellew and McLenan are overwhelmed with demands upon their time. If we had a Cham, a Grandville, or a Luech among us, he might become a millionaire in a short time, provided he chose to work and put his earnings in a savings bank.

THE GRIDMON PEOPLE PREPARING A COUR DE

MAIN.—We are informed that the granices under the Gridton acts of the late Legislature, have been ar-Grioran acts of the late Degreeate, repair and act of the late and have agreed upon a corp de main, which will be carried out in a few days. The report is that three thousand men have been en gaged by the corporations of the various inces, and on blonday next, the work of laying down rails will be gaged by the corporations of the various inces, and on Moneay next, the work of laying down rails will be commenced sin ultaneously on all the routes for which privileges were granted. Whether this mosportane publication will interfere with the execution of the plen, remains to be seen. Corporation Connect Brosson is probably on the look cut for these gentlemen, and will wait on them with an injunction. [Eve. Exp.

COLONIZATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sir: The following communication wi The Clevelant Leader, and The St. Louis De nocrat requested to copy. But, as you have expressed a willinguess to publish such information as I might desire to b ing before the public respecting the mission in which I am engaged, and as it seems necessary such a statement shou o be made, I avail myself of your offer to present this letter as a pecedent for those which may subsequently follow.

From convictions which I believe to be well found. ed. I am monced to regard the idea of purchasing a territory in some congenial region of Central or South America. for the benefit of such free colored persons of African descent as way desire to find homes in that direction, as eminently wise and patriotic, and in a letter andressed to the Hon. F. P. Blair, jr., of Missouri, I offered to assist the movement whenever there should be an opportunity of my doing so.

The idea was suggested of memorializing Congress on the subject, setting forth the claims of the petitioners to protection and assistance, on the ground of their long suffering and of the services which they had rendered to the country in common with the whites.

Such efforts would, of course, prove futile if the policy of the present Administration is to hold away, but with hope of a change for a more humane policy on the part of our Government, I and others have proposed to visit Central America with the view of repor ing as to the fearibinty of the proposition as snggested by the honorab e gentlemen to whom I have referred.

In pursuing this course, it is perhaps unnecessary to suggest I have met the approval and cordial support of all whose approval was desirable-unnecessary because it is reasonable to suppose there are few so destitute of fee mg or of thought as to wish to interpose an objection, even if they could. Nevertheless, it may be pleasant and prudent to ob-

serve I have nad the cooperation, among journals, of The Cieveland Leaver, Herald, and Plain Dealer, and of the leading journals generally where I have been, and among states men and phitanthropists, white and colored, many of the most excellent men of the age.

To avoid misgivings that might hereafter arise, I will presently state:

It is my conviction, should such a man as Mr. Donglas be as successful a candidate for the Presidency as he is the favorite of ninbustering Young America, that the Island or St. Domingo inclusive—that is, Havti and the Dominican Republic-would offer the most favorable inducements to colored men, desiring to emigrate. and with this view it may be I shall be heard from principally in that direction. The latter-mentioned part of the island is said to be sparsely populated by a race of it dolent mulattoes of mixed Spanish, and, perhape, Indian blood. In the days of Columbus, and to this day, the country is as rich a gold region as any part of the Spanien Main. Hayti, as is well known, is ruled by the b acks, and no white man, not even old Uncle Judge Tabey himself, has there any rights that

If you will publish this and the inclosed letter, I shall have the honor to be, most obligedly, "curs,

black man are bound to respect.

have the honor to be, most obligedly, "Mills,"

New-York, April 27, 1950.

Mr. Blair's Letter.

Hon E. G. Squira, New-York:

I take the liberty of introducing to you I. D. Harris, a colored men of Cleveland. Onto, who has shown me letters of high commendation from many of the most respectable citizens of that State. He and some others of his freads are unatous to visit Hendurus, and Central America generally, with a view of satisfying their own minds as to its adaptability for colonization by the people of their race.

I have met Mr. Harris before and have formed a high opinion of him from the report of others who are well acquainted with him, such if will be very giad if you will give him all the information becassary to golde him in making preparations for his journey there. I be leve his visit, will have an excellent effect upon the minds of his own people it he shall be able to report favorably and may be of great advantage to your own enterprise in that quarter by supplying the population necessary to furnish is bor and create commerce on the noble Bay of Fonsea. I am satisfied that we shall at some day not far distant have the aid of the Government in establishing our colored men in that region, and the visit of Mr. Harris will prove only the forenumer of a numerous colonization. Your struty, Faams F. Blair, Ja.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors held a regular meeting yesterday in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, as their own is undergoing repair. President Straw-The Controller com

The Controller communicated his quarterly report of claims against the county audited and paid, amounting to \$610,195 19. He recommends a change in the law so as to commence the collection of the taxes earlier in the year. Ever hundred extra copies of the dozu-ment were ordered to be aristed.

there, both in attracting spectators and securing purchasers.

—A very interesting gallery of oil paintings has been opened in one of the rooms over Weston's in Broadpaned in one of the rooms over Weston's in Broadway, by a New York artist, who spent some years in bad been made. Among them one \$80,000 for the bad been made. Among them one \$80,000 for the Harlem River \$15,000 for police la \* expenses, \$40,000 for a House of Detention for Witnesses, and \$100,000 for a new Court-House on the north side of the Park,

for which the Supervisors asked \$300,000. The docu-ment was ordered printed. A communication was received from Mr. Bronson, the legal adviser of the Board, stating, in answer to a question from the Board, that he sees no reason to coubt that the taxes on incorporated companies which cannot be collected should be deducted in the computaon of the share of this county in the State tax. Or-

dered on file.

The Justices of the Superior Court sent in another mmunication in regard to the insufficiency and un-

The Boarc of Excise, through its President, asked for three reams of fooiscup and a variety of other sta-tionery for their use during the coming campaign. They also ask the Board to advertise their first meet-Incy also ask the Board to adversage their first meeting in all the newspapers of the city. Referred to the Committee on Printing and Stationery.

Many small bills were passed, and the Sheriff's bill for the first quarter of 1860, amounting to \$5.885.20,

Was ordered paid.

The Law lustitute made application for \$12,500 to pay their arrears of rent. \$5,000 was ordered to be

A resolution was passed to pay \$1,200 for the re-

moval of the shad-poles.

Mr. Bronson sent in a communication stating that Mr. Brotson sett in a communication status, the bills for surgical services in the Police Station-Houses should be charged, not to the City or County, but to the Police Commissioners.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday, at 3 p. m.

A WOMAN'S IDEA OF LOLA MONTES .- "Huth Hall"

writes from Chicago to The St. Could Democrat,

Mre. Jane G. Swisshelm's paper, that she has heard Lola Montes lecture; and this is what she says of the performance:
"Macame has always been so generously treated

performance:

"Madamo has always been so generously treated by the press reporters are chiefly of the mascaline gender) that I had very exalted expectations of the pleasure to be received. The subject was 'John Bull at H. me;' and I returned from hearing the Countess without a single new riea, except I had not dreamed the Hall would hold so many people. Oit trains that everybody who could read had known before, general descriptions as familiar as A, B, C—such was the lecture. She made fun of the Duchees of Satherland's sympathy for negroes, and who cared so little for the white slaver, her own fellox-countrymen, who surrounded her; was hard on the English rule in India, as everybody with a soul should be; went largely into the spittoon question, and was very facetious thereon; declared the Woman's Rights Conventions were not a new thing under the sur; that Thomas Paine had, half a centery sep, stood in the same relation to the question from the sure; that Thomas Paine had, when he had a content of the sure; the product of the women' do now—an unbecoming sneer from one whose age almost entitle shert to join the ranks also declared that when she had lectured in Britain on America, and spoken laughingly of their foibles, the America, and spoken laughingly of their foibles, the masses listened to o minous silence, and to their praises The writer makes up for this rather severe criticism

of the lecturer, by paying a complement to the woman,

"The lady, who is very s'ender and elegant, were ber bair in a crop of short carls, brushed far off her ace; her forehead is low and broad; her eyes of a ace; her forebend is low and blood, and sold calli-dack gray, I should judge, were fine and well calli-vated, and she know how to make those rolling ords call. She was dressed in superb taste—black veices, with rich collar, and cobweb sleeves, no jewelry, nei-ther chains, nor bracelets, nor breastplus.

To Chicago. - Amargements have been perfected by which Delegates to the Chicago Convention can go from and return to Buffals, by Lake Shore route, at sif-fare. It is suggested that Delegates meet and organize at Buffalo and go on in a body.